ABSTRACT

AIM :

- To study the clinical profile of patients with cerebral venous thrombosis.
- To correlate the ocular manifestations and site of the venous thrombosis.
- To study the behaviour and the natural course of the venous thrombosis.
- To study the improvement in ophthalmic and clinical features of venous thrombosis after treatment.

METHOD:

A prospective study of 31 consecutive patients who were proven to have Cerebral Venous Thrombosis radiologically from a period of November 2012 to April 2014 for a period of 18months who presented to the Department of Neuro-Ophthalmology, Aravind eye hospital, Madurai. All these patients underwent a thorough ophthalmological and neurological evaluation.

RESULTS:

Out of a total 31patients, 18(58.1%) were Males and 13(41.9%) were females. The mean age was 33years. Headache 17(54.8%), Defective vision 5(16.1%),Transient blurring of vision 1(3.2%) Drooping of lids1(3.2%), Double vision in 7 patients. Most of the patients presented within 1 month duration.Relative Afferent pupillary defect was found in 6(9.75%) cases Dilated and fixed pupil in 4(6.4%)Abducent nerve were involved in 10 patients, third

nerve in 1 patient and facial nerve in 1patient.Fundus was normal in 4 cases, early papilloedema in 13 cases, chronic papilloedema in 9 cases and established papilloedema in 5cases.Cerebral venous thrombosis was diagnosed by CT Brain in 4 (12.9%),MRI/MRV in87.1%.In our study Superior sagittal sinus 25.8% cases, multiple sinuses like Superior sagittal sinus, Transverse sinus, Sigmoid sinus were involved in 32.3%. Thus the visual prognosis depends upon the severity of thrombosis at presentation.

CONCLUSION:

Any cerebral venous thrombosis is inherently serious and life-threatening because of its raised intracranial tension, hemorrhage and venous infarction. Improved diagnostic techniques are allowing Cerebral Venous Thrombosis to be detected at earlier stages.

KEYWORDS:

Cerebral Venous Thrombosis, Headache, Papilloedema, Neuroimaging, Optic Nerve Sheath Decompression.